

# Probability Questions

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## Problem

You roll a fair die until you get 2. What is the expected number of rolls (including the roll given 2) performed conditioned on the event that all rolls show even numbers?

## Solution

Let  $\omega_i$  denote the  $i^{th}$  toss and let us toss the dice  $n$  times. Then the sequence of our toss would be  $\omega = \omega_1 \dots \omega_{n-1} \omega_n$ .

We already know that the  $n^{th}$  toss results in 2 i.e.  $\omega_n = 2$ . And we also know that each of  $\omega_i \in \{2, 4, 6\}, i \neq n$ . It is easy to see that  $\mathbf{P}[\omega_i \in \{2, 4, 6\}, i \neq n] = \frac{1}{2}$  And  $\mathbf{P}[\omega_n = 2] = \frac{1}{6}$ . This gives us the probability of our sequence  $\omega = \omega_1 \dots \omega_{n-1} 2$ . Let  $X$  be the event such that in  $n$  die rolls, the first  $n - 1$  rolls are even and  $n^{th}$  roll is 2.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{P}[X] &= \mathbf{P}[\omega_1 \dots \omega_{n-1} 2 | \omega_i \in \{2, 4, 6\}, i = 1, \dots, n-1] \\ &= \mathbf{P}[\omega_1 \in \{2, 4, 6\}] \dots \mathbf{P}[\omega_{n-1} \in \{2, 4, 6\}] \cdot \mathbf{P}[\omega_n = 2] \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \dots \frac{1}{2}}_{n-1} \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

We can see that  $X$  is similar to *geometric random variable* i.e.  $n$  is the number of trials that have passed until we get the first success (including the trial when we got the first success). So, a better way to write the 1 is:

$$\mathbf{P}[X = n] = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}\tag{2}$$

Now, we just need to find the expectation value. By definition, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[X] &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \mathbf{P}[X = n] \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$